

The Omaha Bee.

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CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of The Bee.

The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER Editor.

THE railroad bosses have strangled the republican party in Nebraska.

ANTI MONOPOLY within the republican and democratic parties has had a fair trial within the legislature. It proved to be a snare and a sham.

THE steel industry at Lincoln will never again be protected at the polls. The producers of Nebraska have spotted the robbers and will bury them too deep for political resurrection.

MR. BLAINE is at the republican helm in Washington, but the ship is riding in rougher waters than when the old time speaker of the house directed its course and shaped the party policy.

PENNSYLVANIA high tariff protectionists may prevent a republican congress from passing a tax reduction bill, but if they do Pennsylvania will have to elect the next president. The cry for tax reduction has become a national one.

KANSAS has just created a three cents' per mile passenger law, but the people of Nebraska must submit to highway robbery for two years longer because the corrupt republicans and rotten democrats in the legislature pooled against them.

HAZEN, the meteorological martinet, says he is being persecuted by his brother officers of the army and that the record shows that he was a good soldier. The record shows that he is a very poor signal officer. Wiggins has beaten Hazen on weather guesses this season every time.

THE corrupt crowd of slysters and pettifoggers who have made their living in Omaha by shameless barter in our justice courts, have reached the end of their rope. The passage by the legislature of the bill cutting down the number of justice's courts in cities of the first-class will clip their wings and curtail their profits.

THE senate tariff bill, which was discussed yesterday in the house, bears the title, "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation." Its first five sections are reductions of nearly \$25,000,000 in the internal taxes. The taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers, the stamp tax on bank checks, orders, drafts and vouchers, and the tax on matches, perfumery and patent medicines are entirely repealed, while the taxes on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco are cut down nearly 50 per cent. These reductions are in the nature of a substitute for the house internal revenue bill of the last session.

REPORTS are current in Washington that General Sherman will be a candidate for the presidency before the next republican convention and that Secretary Blaine is giving the doughy old warrior every encouragement, and organizing a Sherman literary bureau for pushing the canvass. The report probably originated in the fertile brain of some sensational Washington correspondent. It is emphatically denied by General Sherman himself and passed over contemptuously by Mr. Blaine. General Sherman will be retired next September with the full rank and pay of general of the army. With the salary of \$13,500 a year he can well afford to steer clear of politics.

An important constitutional amendment will be voted upon by the people of Nebraska at the next general election. It proposes to extend the legislative session to sixty days, and to increase proportionately the pay of the members. The result of the late session shows that such an amendment is necessary. The time now allowed is too short for the proper consideration of important measures. The best measures are often defeated on the ground of insufficient preparation or amendment, while in the rush of the closing hours of the session the most important jobs are forced through to a passage. With an extension of the legislative sitting must come an increase in the pay of members. Three dollars a day does not meet bare expenses. Both propositions are good, because they will stimulate more careful legislation and give us better representatives at Lincoln.

CITY SURFACE DRAINAGE

Omaha cannot afford to postpone to another year the extension and completion of the North and South Omaha sewers. The drainage of that portion of the city through which they pass is a matter of public necessity. When the proposition to extend the South Omaha sewer to Ninth street was under discussion, THE BEE presented a mass of statistics showing the frightful mortality along the South Omaha creek resulting from the stagnant and sluggish water which oozed through its bed to the river. It demonstrated by the reports of the city physician that the number of malarial diseases along the creeks were greater than in all the rest of the city combined and that the percentage of fatal cases was alarmingly large. The arguments used are just as pertinent now when the completion of these improvements is demanded by the board of public works, as they were two years ago. Upper Farnam is badly in need of drainage. The green and stagnant pools above Twentieth street are constant sources of danger to residents in that vicinity. It is proposed to extend the St. Mary's avenue sewer across the Kountze property to Farnam and thus to carry off to the river the surplus water which has accumulated at the foot of the hill draining also the entire basin between Douglas and Harney and Nineteenth and Twenty-second streets. It is also proposed to extend the North Omaha sewer to the military bridge, and to complete the South Omaha sewer to the river.

All these improvements are demanded by the sanitary requirements of the city. The amount of annual interest which these improvements will compel is trifling when compared with the saving of life and health which will result from the proper draining of our city. Open creeks in villages are conducive to health. They carry off rapidly the small amount of froth which accumulates along their banks or passes into their current. But in large cities like Omaha, where the accumulation is a thousand times as large, the banks of the creek winding and steep, and where the wash from the street is largely made up of decaying vegetable matter, an open creek is a deadly luxury. Omaha has found it so and our citizens must rid themselves of the nuisance as quickly as possible.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The congressional committee and the Mississippi river commission are at loggerheads over plans for the permanent improvement of the Mississippi. The commission plan has been to control the water by elevating the banks, while the congressional committee favors a system of outlets which will enable the river to lower its own channel. The chief objection to the levee plan is that it raises the flood line of the river. The tendency of the banks to slip and slide into the river as the current becomes stronger by restraint is also a constant menace to the levee plan. Less than a week ago the costly government improvements at Plum Point were washed away and an expenditure of half a million dollars in mattresses and riprapping went down towards the gulf.

The plan recommended by the congressional committee is that of a wide system of sublets which will relieve the river of high water below Vicksburg and check the disastrous floods on the lower Mississippi. Along the upper river they suggest constant dredging and the removal of obstructions with such straightening and strengthening of the banks as will contract the channel without seriously diminishing the bed of the river. They claim that the building of continuous levees is a dangerous experiment which will certainly raise the flood line of the Mississippi from seven to ten feet on its lower section, and which will be no greater or more permanent safeguards than its natural banks.

As the people are disposed to deal liberally with our great national waterways the objections raised by Mr. Butterworth's committee to the levee plan will demand widespread attention. \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 which is proposed to make for improving the Mississippi and Missouri rivers ought to be most carefully supervised. If, as the congressional committee claim, the most natural plan is the best, previous theories and the interests of contractors ought not to stand in the way of its adoption.

OMAHA can be congratulated upon the passage by the legislature, before its adjournment, of a bill which will go far to reform the most flagrant abuses of our justice's courts. Hereafter all cities of the first-class are to constitute one district or precinct for the purpose of the election of six justices of the peace and six constables. In other words the number of justice's has been cut down one-half in Omaha, and their successors are to be elected at large. This means the selection of candidates for the office who can afford to be honest. Omaha has enough petty litigation to pay a fair income for six judges. The position can now be thrown open to

POPE LEO XIII.

What He Dines On—His Daily Work—Always Grave and Solemn.

After his mass, which he says early, Leo XIII. gives audience to Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state and formerly nuncio at Vienna, whose political learning is rare even in those of his official position. His place is then taken by the cardinal secretary of ecclesiastical affairs and by the congregation of cardinals, each of which has its fixed day. The several councils generally occupy the whole morning, until one hour after mid-day. The pope's dinner: A potage, one dish of meat and some cheese; a few minutes suffice for its consumption. While he takes the air in the afternoon—generally in his carriage—he usually reads the bishops' reports, all of which come direct into his own hands, the dispatches from the nuncios and especially any news from Belgium. This little kingdom, which has broken its diplomatic relations with the holy see, is particularly near his heart. For it is there that he himself was nuncio from 1843 to 1846, and there that he studied at close quarters a great politician, Leopold I. Towards 4 o'clock the pope gives his private and public audience, and the evening hours are devoted to the reception of bishops. This long day of Leo XIII. remains the solitude of his own closet. Then at last he is able to begin work.

Tall, thin, spare, with his pale and deeply-lined face, the pope usually has delicate health, of which he takes small care. His austerity is extreme. The spiritual sovereign of 200,000,000 Catholics does not spend 10 francs a month for his table. The energy of a strongly developed nervous system alone enables him to resist the fatigue of his labor and vast responsibilities. At times those about him perceive a moment of exhaustion and collapse; but a little happiness, a piece of good news or a pleasant telegram restores the life of his worn frame. Suddenly well again, he takes up once more his heavy burden, and betakes himself to that work of reconciliation and peacemaking to which he has devoted himself.

How Ireland is Governed.

The every-day executive of Ireland consists of an English viceroy and English chief secretary, a Scotch under secretary, an English assistant under secretary, with an Orange Irish coadjutor. The English lord lieutenant of Ireland has the privy council—the privy council of Ireland. The title at least is Irish, but the privy council of Ireland is as much Irish as the constitution of the body is as follows: Two Protestant arch-bishops, one an Englishman, aged 76, and the other an Irish Tory, aged 83; two ex-Irish chancellors, one Englishman who have at some time or other during the century been chief secretaries for Ireland, and three ex-commanders of the forces in Ireland. There are seven peers, of whom four at least are pronounced Tories, four Irish non-official commoners, who ought to know the country, for they are all rejected parliamentary candidates, a couple of heads of Irish offices and several Irish judges.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

During the coming season there will be built at Marion, Ohio, a \$40,000 flouring mill. The Cambria iron works are filling an order for a thousand tons of steel rails for the Cincinnati Southern railroad. There are manufactured in York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, annually 245,000,000 cigars, which yield a revenue of \$1,800,000.

Plans have been made for a block of nine dwelling houses to be erected on Wash street, between fifth and sixth streets, in Chicago, to cost \$130,000. A Marine and Mechanical Exhibition will be opened in London next July, and it will contain practical examples of gas, hydraulic and electric engineering.

The rolling mills on the river between Shur's Lane and Wislizenko, near Philadelphia, are very busy at present, and are working night and day to fill orders. Coal has been reached at a depth of 410 feet on Opouson Run, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Sixty cuts have been erected, and the number is to be increased to 600.

It is estimated that this year's output of the Wood River and Sawtooth mines in Idaho will be 100,000 tons. The yield of the entire Territory three years ago.

It is reported on good authority that the Kansas City rolling mills, recently suspended, has been leased to Capt. J. E. Harrie, of Cleveland, one of the stockholders, and arrangements are being made for a resumption of work in a few days.

The United States census bulletin, No. 322, makes the following report relative to New Jersey manufactures: Establishments, 7,128; capital, \$105,229,593; male hands, above 16 years, 84,787; female, above 16 years, 27,099; children, 12,152; wages, \$41,088,645; value of materials, \$163,285,779; products, \$264,380,236.

John H. Jones, the anthracite coal tonnage statistician, states that from 1820 to the close of 1881, the total shipments of anthracite coal were 436,594 tons. This amount of coal, Mr. Charles H. Ashburner, a learned writer upon the anthracite coal beds of Pennsylvania, says would fill a ball 100 miles in diameter and 100 feet high for a distance of 2.6 miles.

A signal and alarm for railroad crossings has been invented by Herman Lizenko, St. Louis, Mo. The signal wire passes through eye bolts secured to the rails, and is operated through a spring-bell handle, having an arm extending under the rail, which is turned up and extends in near the web of the rail, when it is connected to a bell crank to which the wire is secured.

Armour & Co., the great Chicago packer, owing to the increased demand for dressed beef have been constrained to enlarge their killing department. This new move, however, has been meant to the emergency and a large building is being erected contiguous to the main building, and will be used mainly for the slaughter. Part of beefs, of which 800 will be dressed daily.

From the researches of Mr. W. H. Barlow it appears that aluminum possesses properties of a high mechanical value. A cubic inch of it weighs only .0772 pound, while its tensile strength is about twelve tons per square inch. It has, also a large range of elasticity, the extension at the yielding point being two parts of its length. The modulus of elasticity is 10,000. Some samples two inches long gave a ductility of only 2.5 per cent.

The report of the Allen paper wheel company at a recent meeting shows a steadily increasing business since the formation of the concern. With about 30,000 wheels no breakage was reported to the company which caused loss of life or injury to rolling stock. The receipts of the year ending January 31, shows an increase of about \$200,000 over 1881. A dividend of 5 per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the company. The receipts of the company in 1880, the year of its organization, and the succeeding years were as follows: In 1880, \$288,163 72; in 1881, \$305,037.72; in 1882, \$762,352.32.

Perhaps neuralgia is the most aggravating form of pain. Mr. Harry Keilty, of Wells, Fargo & Co., thus speak of it: "I suffered horribly with the neuralgia in the face and head, but three applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."—[Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

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He is always grave, or rather solemn; always the pope. The Italians call his manners and surroundings ceremonious. Gravity is inherent in his nature, as those ever who have known him from his earliest youth. He never abandons himself, laughs rarely. He might be thought stern did he not temper his severity by the patient attention with which he listens—without interruption—to all who speak to him. His audiences are far less frequent than were those of Pius IX., but for that very reason they take up more time. He has not the brilliant side so noticeable in his predecessor, the general ease, the fine good humor which endured, notwithstanding the surprising vicissitudes of the last pontificate, nor the frank, bold and genial speech, full of wit and happy words, thrown off in that sonorous voice which Pius IX. retained in his extreme old age. Leo XIII. is as slow of speech as the archbishop of Paris. But if neither the pope nor the cardinal has received the crown's gift, each has been endowed with the author's. Perhaps this similarity explains the special sympathy and esteem which the pope entertains toward Mgr. Gilbert.

The pastoralia which the archbishop of Perugia (this was Cardinal Pecci's title) before his election as pope) was wont to demonstrate the harmony of faith and reason, of religion and civilization, "growing like the flower and fruit from the root of Christianity," were much noticed by Italian publicists. The priest loved to treat the question of the day and of modern society. The illustrations Bonghis said to him that his was "one of the most finely balanced and vigorous of characters," that he was "a man who had realized the ideal of a cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived it." Since the eighteenth century, since the time of Benedict XIV. and Clement XIV., Rome has not seen a pope so cultivated a mind, so accomplished in Latin and Tuscan verse, so familiar at once with classic and with contemporary letters. At the present time, the two qualities which Leo XIII. most prizes, and aims most constantly in securing in his writings, are simplicity and moderation. His letters, his encyclicals, all are submitted to the sacred college. Nothing is more admirable than the manner in which he elicits opinions and weighs objections. He has been known to completely rewrite, after grave debates, encyclicals which he had already composed. As he suffers from sleeplessness, it is generally in the night hours when he composes his most immortal works.

It is by this active life, the monotony of which would frighten many statesmen, that the holy father is able to manage directly, in all their immensity of detail, the affairs of the church. Those affairs have multiplied greatly since the early part of the century. More than one hundred bishops have been founded in America. Pius IX. wrote little, he limited the writings of others. Leo XIII. has his own hand in all, sees all with his own eyes, and directs all. Moderation, which, with austerity, is the dominant note in the sovereign's conduct, and which he has made into law for himself, has borne its fruits. At the time of his accession the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was reduced to about two ambassadors—those of France and Austria. At present he receives the envoys and the ambassadors of all the powers, save only Belgium and Italy. With regard to these two countries, there are no signs of any possible understanding, but the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the holy see and almost all states guarantees for the present the existence of the pope at Rome and his spiritual independence. Nevertheless, we must not suppose that the present moderation denotes a change of a backward movement from the doctrine of the late pontificate. I recall to mind the recent significant saying of a dignitary of the Roman curia: "All that had to be said has been said. The church never changes."

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